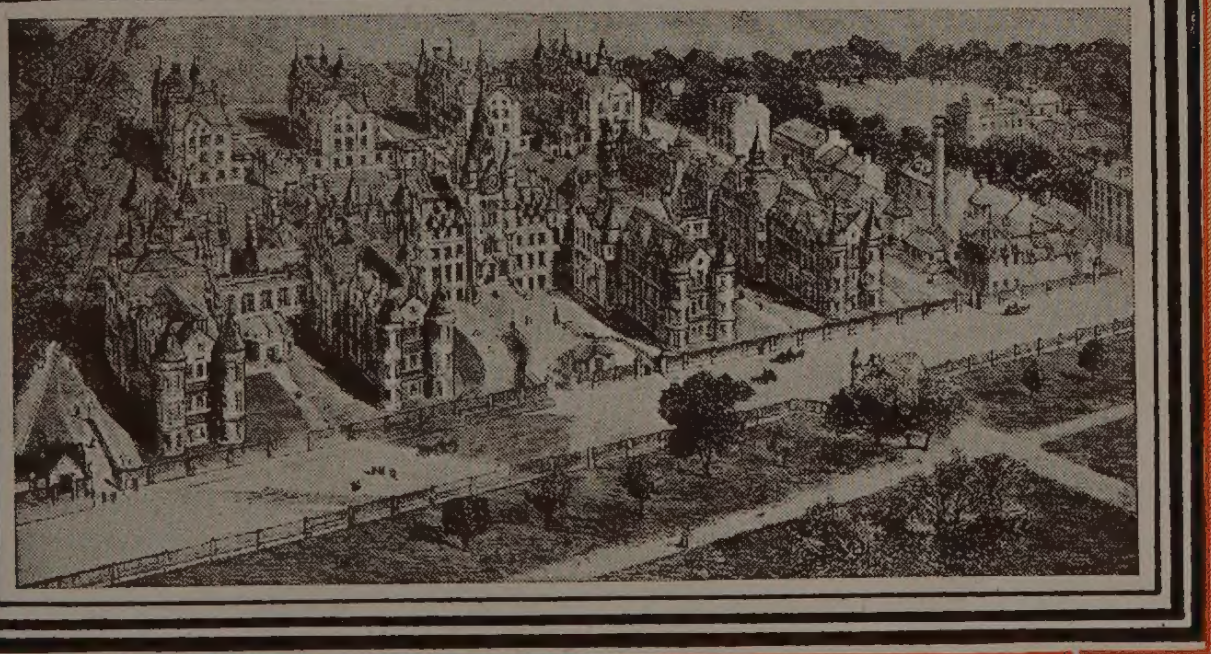
The ANGIER IDEA



The Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, in 1879

With its Three-fold Therapeutic Action, for Prompt Relief and Control of all Types of Coughs

ANGIERS EMULSION

is Worthy of Your Consideration and Use

1. It allays the cough by soothing the irritated membrane, loosening the secretions and facilitating expectoration.

2. It restores nutritive balance and fortifies the patient's resistance.

3. It keeps the bowels regular and prevents intestinal toxæmia.

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The ANGIER IDEA

NOVEMBER 1935 No. 72

Discoverers of Surgical Diseases

IN our last issue of the *Idea* we dealt with the work of some physicians whose names are permanently established by the diseases described by them. In this issue we give a brief *résumé* of notable work done by Surgeons.

Colles's Fracture

ABRAHAM COLLES (1773–1843) was born in 1773 at Milmount, near Kilkenny, being descended from an English family. During his education in Kilkenny Grammar School, a flood swept away part of the house of a doctor, named Butler, and carried a work on anatomy into a field near Colles's home. The boy picked it up, and so he chose the medical profession. He entered Dublin University in 1790, and was, at the same time, apprenticed to Dr. Woodroffe, resident surgeon in Steven's Hospital. Having obtained the diploma of the Irish College of Surgeons in 1795, Colles studied at Edinburgh for two sessions, and graduated M.D. He went on foot from Edinburgh to London, where he remained, assisting Astley Cooper in his dissections, and attending the London Hospitals. In 1797, Colles returned to Dublin, where he became visiting physician to the Meath Hospital. In 1799 he gave up medicine, and was appointed resident surgeon to Steven's Hospital. This he held till 1817, when he became visiting

ABRAHAM COLLES

surgeon. Colles became early a masterly operator. His name is most widely known in connection with COLLES'S FRACTURE of the radius, just above the wrist, usually the result of a fall on the palm of the hand This fracture, though frequent, had escaped the notice of surgeons before his time. In 1804 he became Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in the Irish College of Surgeons, an office which he held for thirty-two years. This position gave him the opportunity of lecturing, and his lectures were published in 1844 in the "Dublin Medical Press." He was twice President of the Irish College of Surgeons, was offered a baronetcy in 1839, but declined it.

Pott's Fracture

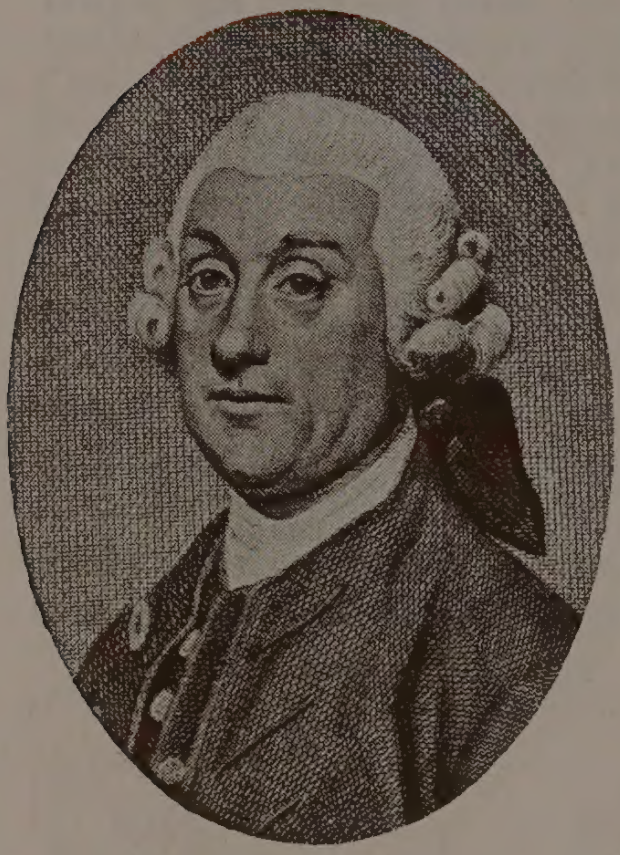
PERCIVAL POTT (1714–1788) was the only son of Percival Pott, a native of London, whose profession was that of a scrivener, was born on January 6th, 1714, in that part of Threadneedle Street, which is now covered by the Bank of England. The house was probably pulled down between 1766 and 1788, when the east and west wings were added to the Bank's buildings. His father was his mother's second husband. Her first husband, named Houblon (Sir John Houblon) was a young officer who was killed in action soon after marriage. Pott's father died in 1717, leaving his widow with very inadequate means of support. After Pott's own

death in 1788, a small box was found amongst his papers, containing a few pieces of money, less than five pounds, which was the whole sum he received from the wreck of his father's fortune. The mother, with her son and daughter, were assisted by a distant relative, Dr. Wilcox, Bishop of Rochester. After being at a private school, he was apprenticed to Edward Nourse, £210 being paid as premium. Nourse was assistant surgeon at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and it became Pott's duty to prepare the subjects for his demonstration. From this period, his ascent was rapid to the position of first surgeon in London. He became assistant surgeon and full surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where he effected many reforms. In 1756 an accident befell him, which rendered his name of world-wide fame. He was thrown from his horse, and suffered a compound fracture of the leg just above the ankle, the bone being forced through the integuments. Being

CHILDREN—especially the
WEAK and ANÆMIC
are surprisingly responsive to the soothing
and tonic effects of

Angiers brand **Emulsion**

They rapidly benefit; digestion improves, assimilation betters, and weight and strength progressively gain.



PERCIVAL POTT

strapped to a door nailed to poles, he was carried to Watling Street. At a consultation of surgeons the case was thought so desperate as to require immediate amputation. Mr. Nourse fortunately entered the room at that moment, and he conceived there was a possibility of preserving it, which succeeded. The term POTT'S FRACTURE, is always applied to this particular variety. While he lived in Watling Street, he instituted a course of lectures, which became the most celebrated in London, and served to disseminate his views and methods of treatment throughout Europe. In 1764 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. He died of pneumonia in December, 1788, and John Hunter was elected in 1789 to fill his place in the Court of Assistants of the Surgeons' Company.

Bennett's Fracture of the Thumb

EDWARD HALLARAN BENNETT (1837–1907), Professor of Surgery in Trinity College, Dublin, in the year 1881, described the fracture of the proximal end of the first metacarpal bone—a emptudinal fracture of this bone running into the carpo-metacarpal bone, and complicated by subluxation. In Bennett's fracture, the point of the thumb strikes the ground, or a blow with the clenched fist, drives the base of the first

EDWARD HALLARAN BENNETT

metacarpal bone against the trapezium; an oblique fracture of the articular extremity of the metacarpal bone results. Most of the palmar portion is detached. The spliced extremity of the shaft is carried backwards, and outwards, to form a prominence in the distal extremity of the anatomical snuff box. In untreated cases, this prominence becomes well marked as time advances. Immediately after a fracture of the Bennett type, the thumb is useless. Three weeks' extension and three weeks' fixation, without extension at first, then immersion in hot water, occupational therapy and support by elastoplast.

'ANGIERS' Builds up Body-Tone and Increases Vitality

OVERCOMES catarrhal conditions of the respiratory tract.

AIDS digestion and assimilation.

CLEANSES and regulates the intestinal tract.

PROFESSOR JAMES SYME

Syme's Operation

JAMES SYME (1799–1870), second son of John Syme of Cartmore and Lochore in Fifeshire, was born in Edinburgh, November, 1799. He was educated at the High School of Edinburgh. In 1815 he proceeded to Edinburgh University, becoming a pupil of Dr. Barclay, the anatomist. He never attended a course of lectures on surgery. In 1820 he was appointed Superintendent of the Edinburgh Fever Hospital, and in 1921 became a member of the London College of Surgeons. In 1824 he paid a visit to the German medical schools, and in 1829, he started a surgical hospital at Minto House, where he inaugurated that system of clinical instruction which shed lustre on the Edinburgh school. In 1833 he was appointed by the Crown, Professor of Clinical Surgery in the University of Edinburgh, and the managers of the Infirmary were compelled to offer him accommodation. In 1838 he was appointed Surgeon-in-Waiting to the Queen, and on the death of Liston in 1847, he succeeded him as Professor of Clinical Surgery in University College, London. He only remained a few months there, returning to Edinburgh, where his chair was still vacant. He became regarded as the greatest living authority on surgery. SYME'S AMPUTATION of the foot consists of a diarticulation of the ankle-joint, together with the removal of the two malleoli, and the articular surface of the tibia, and is by far the best of all amputations

in the neighbourhood of the ankle. The patient lies on the back with the leg well elevated and projecting over the end of the table. It is a difficult and tiresome operation requiring great skill. It gives excellent results, with only slight shortening, and especially useful in tarsal disease.

Syme's son-in-law was Lord Lister, who remarks that it would be out of the question to enumerate all the contributions made by Syme to the science and art of surgery. He was a born surgeon and extended its domain in every direction with great success. He also had wonderful natural qualities. Skill in diagnosis, rapidity and clearness of judgment, and celerity of execution. He died at Millbank, near Edinburgh, on June 26th, 1870.

In the Tuberculosis régime

ANGIERS EMULSION

can play a valuable part in maintaining weight. It soothes the irritable stomach and does much to overcome intestinal auto-intoxication. Moreover, it soothes irritation from coughing and promotes expectoration.

Lister's Operations

JOSEPH, Lord LISTER, was born on April 5th, 1827, at Upton, Essex, the child of Quaker parents. He was the second son of Joseph Jackson Lister, of Yorkshire stock, in business as a merchant in London. His house still remains as the Vicarage of St. Peter's Church. The name of Lister is so universally known that it is needless to enter here into his life, but it will be enough to mention one operation which bears his name and one or two others with which he is intimately connected. What is known as LISTER'S OPERATION is one for excision of the wrist, for which two incisions are required. One dorso-radial and the other on the inner side of the wrist. It is a very complicated operation and requires a skilful surgeon. His *open plan* of treatment for *fractures of the patella* is undoubtedly the best, as it permits of the removal of the tags of fascia and aporieurosis which intervene. The amputation in muscular parts of the thigh is best done by *modified flap and circular*, originally suggested by Lord Lister. In *Supracondyloid Amputation of the Thigh*, Lister's modification of Carden's method results in the best stump. Lord Lister died at Walmer, in Kent, on February 10th, 1912.

Freyer's Operation

Sir PETER JOHNSTON FREYER, K.C.B. (1851–1921), was born on July 2nd, 1851, son of the late Samuel Freyer of Ballynahinch, Galway, and was educated at Erasmus Smith's College, Galway, Queen's College, Galway, Steven's Hospital, Dublin, and Paris. He graduated as B.A. in 1872, and M.D., M.Ch. 1874, at the Queen's University, Ireland, in each case gaining first-class honours, and a gold medal. In 1886 he received the degree of M.A. *honorii causa* from the Royal University of Ireland, which had by that time taken the place of the Queen's University. He entered the Indian Medical Service as surgeon, in 1875, becoming surgeon-major and surgeon-lieutenant-colonel, after twelve and

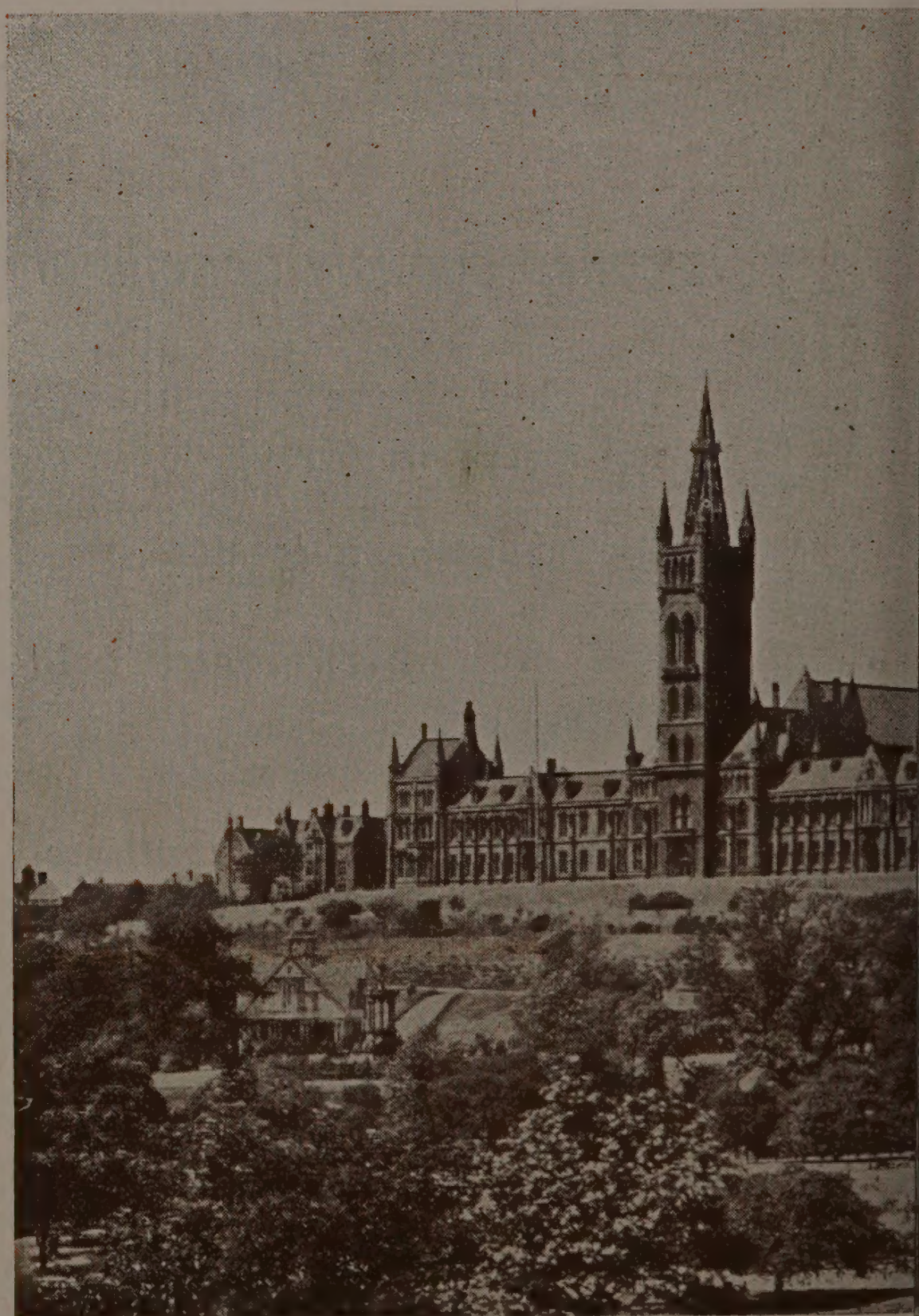
For these patients

ANGIERS EMULSION

is conspicuously beneficial

- the child whose strength will not match his growth.
- the neurasthenic patient.
- the non-pathologic cold susceptible.

The reconstructive and resistance-building properties of 'ANGIERS' are well known. Its calcium content is definitely strengthening. It is unique in that it acts with equal efficacy upon the mucous membranes of the respiratory and intestinal tracts.



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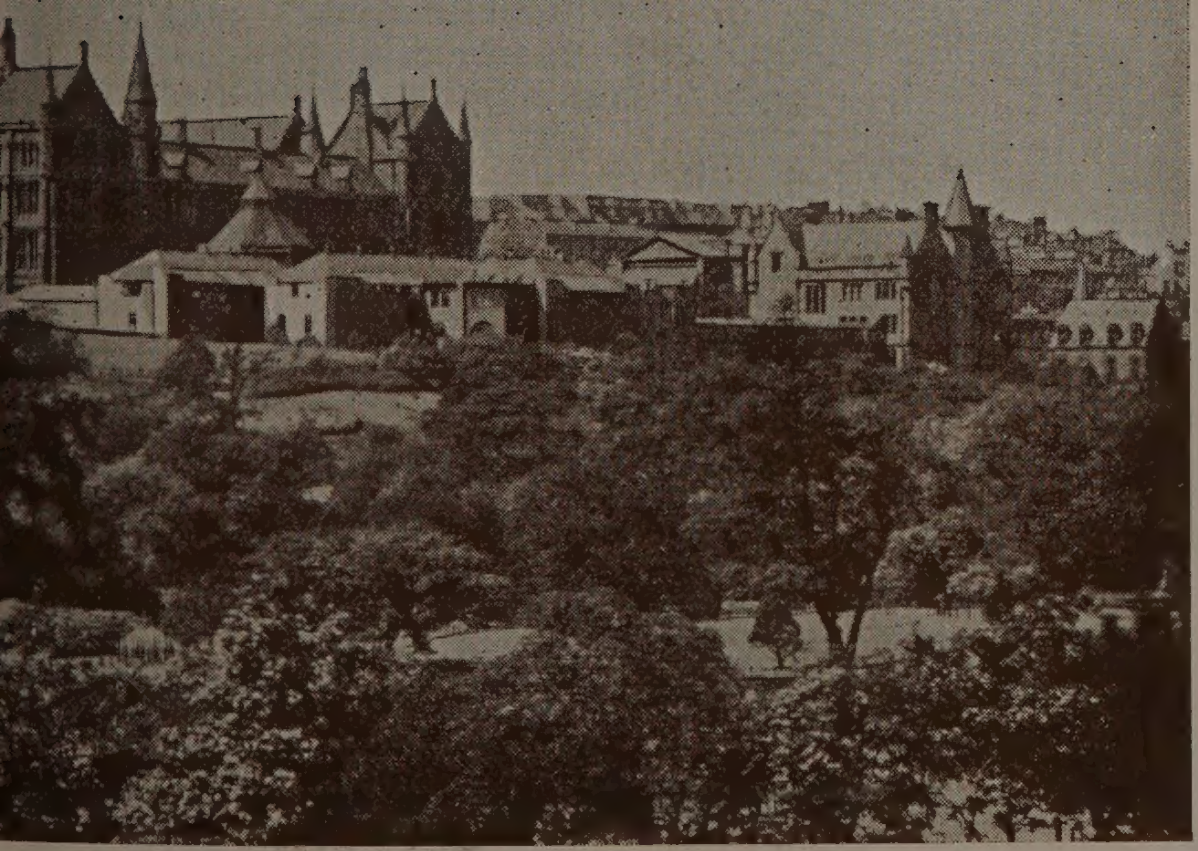
YOUNG & OLD

will be immeasurably benefited by 'Angiers' in the treatment of BRONCHITIS, COLDS & SIMPLE RESPIRATORY AFFECTIONS

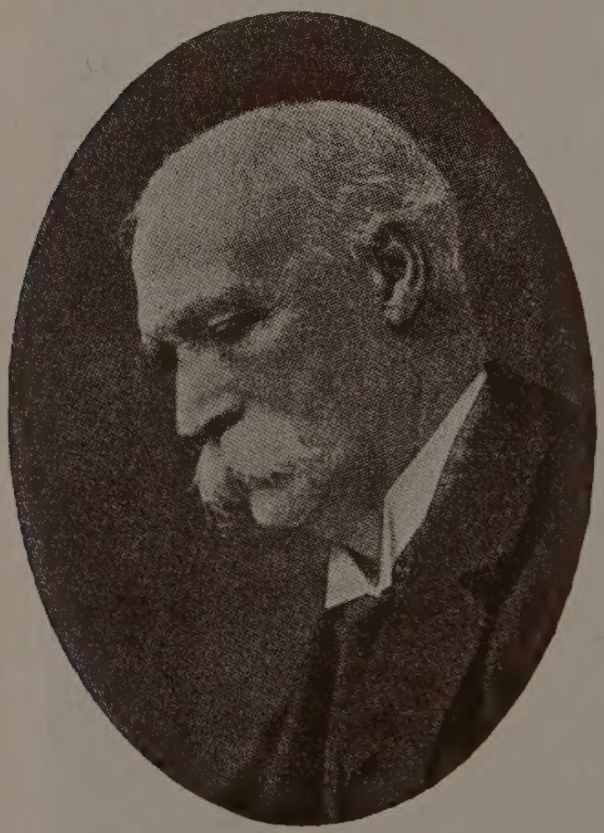
ANGIERS EMULSION has the unique combined effect of systemic tonic action and of a demulcent expectorant



GILMOREHILL, EDINBURGH

twenty years' service respectively, and retired on May 3rd, 1896. His service was spent in the United Provinces of India.

He then came to London and began a career as consulting surgeon, having chosen the urinary organs. In 1897 he was appointed surgeon to St. Peter's Hospital for Stone, London. When the war started he rejoined for service to the Indian hospitals in England and the Eastern Command. In 1917 he received the K.C.B. He received a famous fee from the Nawab of Rawpur in the 'eighties—100,000 rupees, equal to £6,600. His famous operation was a method of performing suprapubic enucleation of the hypertrophoid prostate, an operation which changed the whole outlook of prostatic surgery, and was rapidly adopted throughout the surgical world. Freyer's operating was very decided and rapid, and the manipulation graceful. He died at 27, Harley Street in September, 1921, aged 70, and fifty of his intimate friends attended a memorial service previous to the removal of the body to Ireland.



SIR WILLIAM MACEWEN

Macewen's Operation

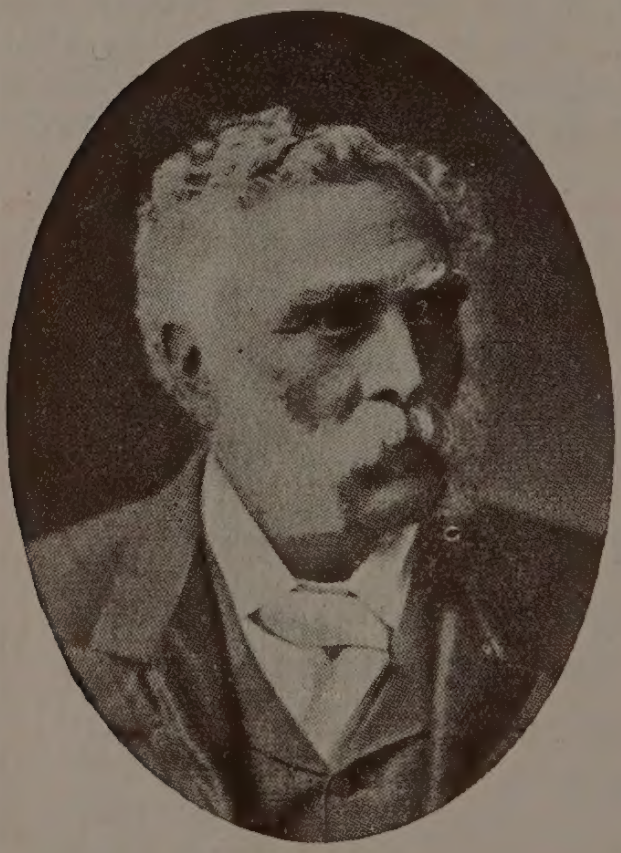
SIR WILLIAM MACEWEN (1848–1924) was born in 1848 in the island of Bute, in a house on the Port Bannatyne side of the Skeoch Wood. His father was in business in Rothesay, and in his later years, shortly after the disruption of the Church of Scotland, was Master of the Free Church yacht Breadalbane,

a small schooner which "cleared" from Rothesay, and conveyed ministers to and fro amongst the Western Isles during the summer months, visiting St. Kilda once a year. Sir William Macewen's interest in yachting and his love of the sea are traceable to a hereditary influence. He was the youngest of a large family, losing both parents at an early age. He was first educated in Rothesay, and then he graduated M.B., C.M. in Glasgow University in 1869, and M.D. in 1872. There are no records of special brilliance as a medcal student. Although he was with Allen Thomson, Gairdner and Lister, he showed no trace of their particular influence on him—a "masterless master." He became in 1870 Superintendent of Belvidere Fever Hospital, and he had opportunities under Dr. Alexander Robertson, who was physician superintendent of the Parochial Hospital in Parliamentary Road. He held the post of casualty surgeon to the Central Police Station, and after holding appointments on the junior staff of the Royal Infirmary was, at the early age of twenty-nine, appointed visiting surgeon. The years from 1877 to 1892, when he left the Royal Infirmary on his appointment as Regius Professor of Surgery in the University, were crowded

For Digestive Troubles

difficult of diagnosis, particularly if accompanied by chronic constipation, great benefit and oftentimes complete relief can be secured by having the patient take a full tablespoonful of Angiers Emulsion in a glass of hot water after meals.

with magnificent achievements. It was evident in 1874 that wound treatment occupied his attention, and he had fully accepted the Listerian principles of antisepsis. He published many articles on wounds and osteotomy, and his book on osteotomy was translated into every European language, and the instruments were sold in the German surgical instrument-maker's shops almost as soon as they appeared at home. Bone had a great attraction for him. In 1884 he published a volume on the growth of bone, and papers were read before the Royal Society, of which he was admitted as a member. The list of his works is enormous. MACEWEN'S OPERATION for genu valgum consists in a supracondylar division of the femur from within. A point is taken half an inch proximal, and anterior to the adductor tubercle. A long-bladed scalpel is pushed inwards to the bone, the incision being parallel to the long axis of the limb. The further stages of the operation are complicated and difficult.



DOUGLAS ARGYLL ROBERTSON

Argyll Robertson's Pupil

DOUGLAS ARGYLL ROBERTSON, M.D. (1837–1909) was the son of Dr. John Argyll Robertson, a surgeon and lecturer in the medical school of Edinburgh in the first half of the last century, whose term of the Presidency of the College of Surgeons in 1848, immediately preceded that of Syme. He was one of the founders

of the Eye Dispensary. Douglas was educated in Edinburgh and in Germany. He studied medicine in Edinburgh and St. Andrews, taking the M.D. of St. Andrews in 1857. In the same year he was appointed House Surgeon in the Royal Infirmary. He pursued his medical studies abroad, particularly in Berlin under von Graefe, who gave him a wonderful interest in ophthalmology, and when he returned

In Whooping Cough and Measles

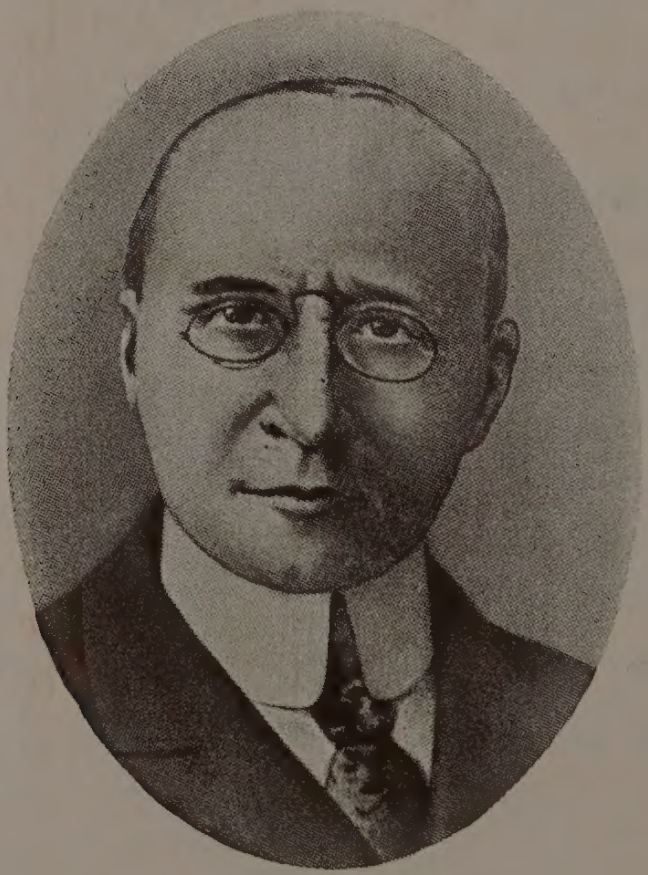
Angiers brand **Emulsion**

allays inflammation, eases the cough, promotes expectoration and protects the patient against dangerous respiratory after-effects.

The emulsified oil also maintains an aseptic intestinal canal and proper elimination. It aids digestion and builds up the patient.

Palatable and soothing to sensitive stomachs. Children like it.

to his native city he made up his mind to devote himself to ophthalmology. He became first assistant to Hughes Bennett, and conducted the first class of practical physiology ever held in Edinburgh University. In 1863 he published a paper upon the Calabar Bean, proving it to contain a principle directly antagonistic to atropin in its action on the eye. In the year 1869–70, he published in the *Edinburgh Medical Journal*, the records of cases which showed that disease of the spinal cord is sometimes associated with loss of the light reflex of the pupil, but retentive of its movement on accommodation. This condition was, by common consent, called the ARGYLL ROBERTSON PUPIL, and through it, had he done nothing else, his name would be handed down to all future generations. He continued to act as ophthalmic surgeon to the Infirmary till 1897, an exceptionally long period of office, which testifies to the esteem in which he was held by the managers. He had many honours: Surgeon-oculist to Queen Victoria and King Edward, President of the Ophthalmological Society of the United Kingdom. He presided over the International Ophthalmological Congress in Edinburgh in 1894. He was in the front rank of golfers. He was singularly gifted and attractive, upright and honourable.



ALEXIS CARREL

Carrel-Dakin Treatment of Wounds

ALEXIS CARREL, surgeon and biologist, was born at Ste. Foy-les-Lyon, France, June 28th, 1873. He graduated at the University of Lyons in 1890 and received his medical degree in 1900. For two years he was prosecteur à la Faculté de Médecine. He began there his experimental researches, and continued them in 1905, at the University of Chicago. In 1906 he was appointed to the staff of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research in New York, becoming a member in 1912. He developed a new method for suturing blood-vessels, which made it possible to perform blood transfusion safely, and also to

Reasons why you can, with confidence, prescribe

Angiers Emulsion

Because—it builds up the body during health, illness, and convalescence.

Because—it is soothing—to the thrcat . . . to the stomach . . . to the intestines.

Because—it is definitely "safe," containing no sugar, alcohol, habit-forming or disturbing drugs.

Because—it is universally endorsed by the medical profession.

transplant arterior veins and organs. He also studied the preservation of tissues outside the body, and its application to surgery. This work in 1911 led him to investigate the condition of tissues when they are living actively outside the organism. He was awarded the Nobel Prize in physiology and medicine in 1912 for his contribution to the surgery of blood vessels. On the outbreak of the war, he returned to France and devised the CARREL-DAKIN TREATMENT FOR WOUNDS, by means of which many lives were saved and countless amputations were avoided. There is a very thorough opening up of the wound, with removal of all foreign material, dead or lacerated tissue, etc. ; careful cleansing of the wound ;

OLD SURGEONS HA

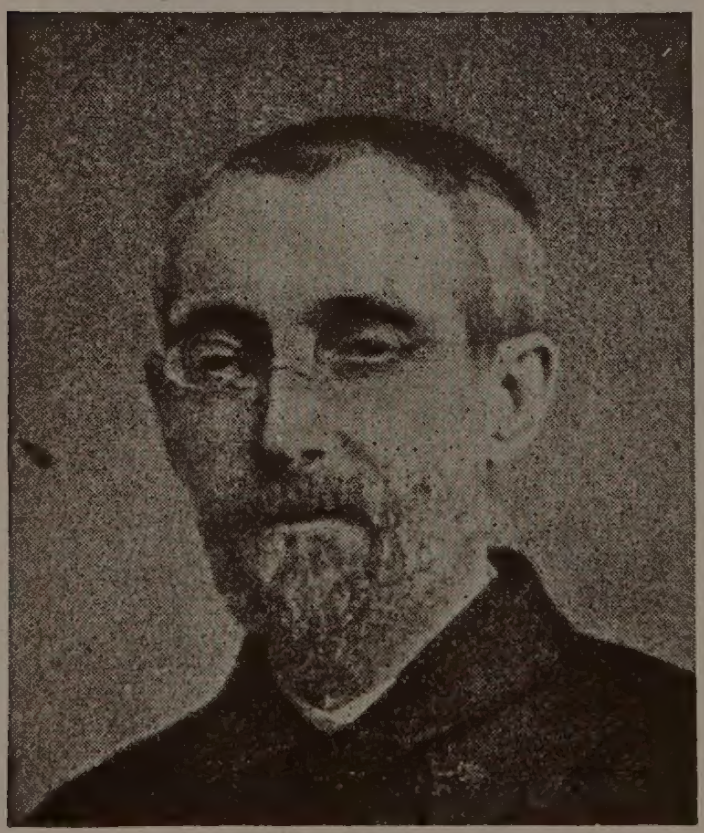
irrigation of the wound with surgical solution of chloriated soda, which has been modified with sodium bicarbonate. The irrigation is repeated every two hours, and is carried out by means of an arrangement of small elastic tubes connected with a single tube which is attached to an irrigating bottle. From the beginning of the treatment, the behaviour of the bacteria is determined by repeated examinations of smears made from every part of the wound. He also studied the laws of the cicatrization of wounds with Dr. du Noüy, and others. In 1919 he resumed his work at the Rockefeller Institute, and developed new techniques for the cultivation of tissues *in vitro*.

EDINBURGH, IN 1697

Thomas's Splint

HUGH OWEN THOMAS (1834–1891), a celebrated surgeon of Liverpool, invented rigid splints, made of steel bars curved to the shape of the limb, and set curved by plaster of paris bandages, employed in the treatment of fractures and chronic joint disease. His splint halved the mortality in cases of compound fracture of the femur in the Great War.

In factures of any part of a limb, where prolonged extension has to be maintained, a *skeleton splint* is used, modified suitably for the arm or leg. The essential element in Thomas's splint is a well-padded ring above, through which the limb is passed it is pressed home either against the chest wall and axilla, or against the tuber ischii. On either side a straight or bent iron wire passes down, attached above to the ring, and terminating below in a cross-piece, the level of which is well below the sole of the foot or tips of the fingers. Extension arrangements are fixed to the limb by glue or some form of skeleton fracture apparatus, and attached to the cross-bar of the splint, or connected with a weight hanging over a pulley; this will drive the upper end firmly against the point of support.



HUGH OWEN THOMAS

'ANGIERS'

for COUGHS

- Soothes the irritated respiratory areas within reach.
- Loosens and removes surface mucous secretion.
- Assists digestion.
- Mingles with and softens fæces.
- Promotes regular and natural stools.
- Prevents toxic accumulations.

A definite relief for simple coughs of simple respiratory affections.

An adjuvant in the treatment of Influenza and Tuberculosis.

An auxiliary measure in the treatment of Whooping Cough, Scarlet Fever and Measles.

Contains no opiates.

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brand
EMULSION

Demulcent, soothing to the respiratory tract

Reconstructive in effect

Properly laxative

It is particularly indicated during and after respiratory irritations and affections and in cases of general debility and convalescence.

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